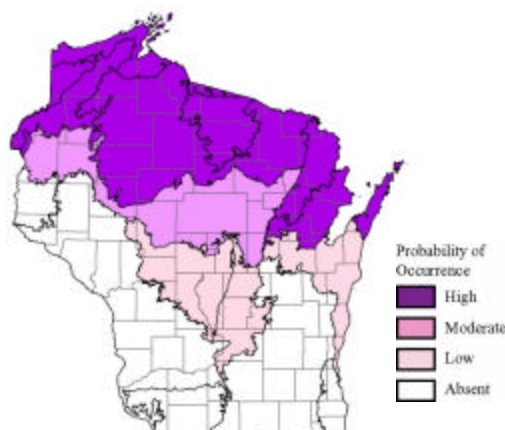


Northern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	2
State threats:	3
State population trend:	4
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	3.5
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	4
Mean Risk Score:	3.2
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northeast Sands	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northeast Sands	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern wet forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Northern mesic forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern wet forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Northern wet forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Boreal forest

Threats and Issues

- Northern flying squirrels are threatened by a lack of old forest habitat.
- More information is needed to determine how other species (southern flying squirrels and weasels) may affect the population status of Northern flying squirrels in Wisconsin.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Nest boxes may be useful in augmenting populations until forest structure develops to provide large cavity trees, snags, and woody debris.
- There is a need to maintain forest characteristics which support lichens and fungi, especially subterranean forms, which are a primary food source of the northern flying squirrel (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998, Weigl 1978).

- More research on local habitat relationships and interactions with other species (e.g., range overlap with the southern flying squirrel) is needed for successful management and conservation of this species.
- Additional information on life history and ecology of flying squirrels in the upper midwest, including micro- and macro-habitat preferences, is needed before specific forest management guidelines can be developed that aid conservation of this species.
- Retention of small groups of large snags and live trees exhibiting evidence of disease or physical defects would ensure availability of denning structures after logging.
- Increasing old-growth stand characteristics and conifer composition of northern forests would benefit this species.